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INTELLIGENCE REPORT

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COUNTRY Germany (Russian Zone)

SUBJECT Coal Production in the Russian Zone for the
Second Quarter of 1947

DIST. 17 April 1947

PAGES 2

SUPPLEMENT

ORIGIN

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1. A meeting to discuss the fuel situation was held 11 February 1947 in the Central Administration of Fuel under the chairmanship of President Schottke.
2. Director Helle announced the following production plan for coal for the 2nd Quarter 1947:

	<u>Hard Coal</u>	<u>Hard Coal Coke</u>
Land Saxony	650,000 t.	52,000 t.
Province Saxony	10,000	-
Imports from Western Germany	300,000	150,000
Imports from East	<u>111,000</u>	<u>111,000</u>
Total	1,071,000 t.	313,000 t.

Of this quantity, 189,000 t. coal and 3,000 t. coke are to be used by the mines. The needs of the provinces and states of the Russian Zone are out at 772,000 t. coal and 338,000 t. coke. 256,000 t. coal and 15,000 t. coke are needed by the Central Administration for zonal distribution. Thus, a deficit of 146,000 t. coal and 43,000 t. coke is anticipated.

3. According to Director Helle, lignite production in the 2nd Quarter 1947 will amount to the following:

	<u>Briquettes</u>	<u>Raw Lignite</u>
German Concerns	3,750,000 t.	16,300,000 t.
Soviet AG's	<u>2,419,000 t.</u>	<u>8,053,000 t.</u>
Total	6,169,000 t.	24,353,000 t.

Of these quantities, 1,828,000 t. briquettes and 17,138,000 t. raw lignite will be used by the mines or will not be distributed. The needs of the provinces and states are out at 5,482,000 t. briquettes

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and 8,893,000 t. lignite; those of the Central Administration at 3,348,000 t. briquettes and 150,000 t. lignite. The deficit, thus, is 4,489,000 t. briquettes and 1,828,000 t. lignite.

4. Another source reports that out of three briquette factories originally intended for dismantling and now publicly returned to German ownership by order of Sokolovski, two were already almost completely dismantled at the time of their return. The mining equipment in the Russian Zone suffered very little war damage except in the Senftenberg area. However, all equipment has been removed from some 40% of the mines by the Russians. Those mines affected were those with the newest and best equipment. As a result, all equipment left in the Russian Zone is overtaxed and badly in need of repairs, for which no material is available. The situation is said to be the same in the briquette factories.
5. A third source states that SMA has ordered increased hard coal production in the Russian Zone, which must achieve a rate 25% higher than average in the 3rd Quarter 1946. Experts agree that this is possible only if all mines remain in production. Source reports that SMA has drawn up plans for dismantling some hard coal mines in the Zwickau region, especially "Zeichen Morgenstern" and "Zeichen Brückenberg". A final Russian decision was expected by the end of February. Source reports that a new pay system has been introduced in the Zwickau coal mines which guarantees each miner a certain minimum wage.

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